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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1870. NO. 237.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo Investigation Concluded.

Reports to be Made Monday or Tuesday—The Points of the Evidence—A Bill Passed Creating a Law Department—An Obnoxious Judge Legislated Out of Office—Increase in Naval Appropriations—The Goat Island Bill Defeated—No More Changes in the Cabinet at Present—Opposition to Mr. Akerman—Distillers Ordered to Put in New Meters—The Investigation into the Publication of Official Documents Reflecting on Members of the House Closed, &c., &c.

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The New Law Department.

A bill has passed both branches of Congress, and will become a law as soon as signed by the President, creating a new department. It was originally introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, was once reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and comes now from the Retrenchment Committee. It is in nineteen sections, and was drawn up with great care. The Attorney General is to be the head of the new department, with the same salary as the Secretaries, and under him are to be a solicitor general with a salary of $7,500, and two assistants with a salary of $5,000 each. The solicitor of the Treasury, naval solicitor, law officer of the State Department, solicitor of Internal Revenue Bureau, with all their clerks and messengers, are transferred at present salaries to the new department, and hereafter the business of the government is to be done under the supervision of the Attorney General, who, like other members of the Cabinet, shall report to Congress annually. He has full control of all the subordinates, and can call them where he pleases to argue cases for the Government. Questions of law from all other Departments must be sent to him for settlement, and he has the same claims of patronage and dismissal in his department that other Cabinet officials have in theirs; supervisionary power over the action of District Attorneys, Marshals and other officers of United States Courts now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, is hereafter to be in the hands of the Attorney General. Heads of other Departments are positively prohibited from employing attorneys or counsel at the public expense in any case, and no extra counsel can be employed by the Attorney General, except as hereafter authorized by law In this one feature of the bill there is a great item of saving to the Government. The only new officer it authorizes is the Solicitor General, who, in case of absence or vacancy, is to act as Attorney General. The act goes into effect on the first of July, or just about the time Akerman's successor will be ready to enter on his duty.

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Meters in Distilleries.

Commissioner Delano has ordered that as automatic meters in use in distilleries are unnecessarily expensive, therefore the time imple meter or automatic meter shall be used simple meter shall be used exclusively; that such distillery shall be obliged to have but one meter that distilleries shall not be considered the use of which is thus discontinued within ninety days, and at the same time prohibits the use of the present pattern with all necessary attachments at the expense of the distiller. This does not affect distillers of apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively.

The Correspondent Investigation Closed.

The Committee on Suppression of News finished its investigation to-day. It did not press the correspondent to tell where he obtained the papers he printed. Fitch was sworn in his own defense, and testified that he had never met Taylor or held any conversation with him. Mr. McCormick testified that Fitch had taken rooms at the house of Mr. Taylor, whom he supposed to be a widow, but subsequently the mother. Mrs. Taylor, with all her family, appeared at the house. Mr. Taylor and himself had, however, never conversed on public affairs, nothing had been developed against either Mr. Fitch or Mr. McCormick, but that after such documents as the correspondent mentioned in his dispatch did exist, has been fully proved. The Committee may report to-morrow, but probably will not do so until next week.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the senate to-day by the President: Isaac P. Gray, Indiana, Consul to St. Thomas; Edwin H. Hiller, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army; G. Wiley Wells, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

THE FUNDING OF CURRENT DEBTS.

Inquiries were made to-day at various sources to the truth of the rumors of further Cabinet changes, but nothing has been obtained to show that they are well founded.

THE CUBAN BONDS.

The House Select Committee on Cuban affairs closed their investigation to-day and will on Monday make a report. Representative Fitch testified that he never had seen Taylor, and Representative McCormick that, though he occupied a room in Taylor's house, he never conversed with him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At the Democratic caucus last night about fifty members of Congress were present, including four Senators. The object is to secure a concert of action on public measures. A paper is in preparation to be addressed to their Southern friends with regard to the election of members of Congress.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the bill fixing the salaries of Chief Justices and Associate Judges of territories.

THE LATEST SLAUGHTER.

Particulars of the Accident on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—List of the Killed and Wounded.

BOSTON, June 17.—Those killed outright on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, yesterday, were Mrs. Almon Brewer, George A. Johnson, of Fitchburg, and James O'Connel. The following list comprises the most of those dangerously wounded: John Murphy, of Lowell, recovery is impossible; Mrs. Hattie King and a small infant, both badly bruised; Wm. Elliot, of Fitchburg, baggage master, probably fatally; E. J. Britton, of Fitchburg, road master, back bruised and hip broken; A. S. Whitcomb, of Fitchburg, mail agent, back bruised and serious internal injuries, which will prove fatal; W. A. Foster, of Fitchburg, engineer, knee severely bruised and hips cut; D. M. Jones, fireman, will probably not recover; A. S. Blackwell, cut over the right eye and head jammed; George Howard, fatal fracture of the skull; Lucy Bullock, of Royalston, bruised in the head and face; Jennie Bruce, Fitchburg, bruised; Mrs. James Turner, of Royalston, probably fatally; E. A. Doolittle, collar broken; Byron Bartlett, bruised in the face, badly; A. Colevelo and Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Charles Dean Sunderland, bruised in the face, badly; a child of Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Young, of Fitchburg, head and chest badly bruised; Mrs. Ellis Bullock, slightly injured; Mr. Field, of Taunton, leg broken.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1870.

THE STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Regarding the detention of the steamer Henry Chauncey, the views of the officers of the Company regarding her, are in substance as follows: The steamship of the line connecting outward with the Chauncey leaves Portland at four o'clock on the second inst., and in all probability she did so, as a dispatch received at the office of the Pacific Mail Line yesterday morning, advised the officers of the detention of the steamer Montana, which left Panama on the 31st ult., exchanged signals with the Constitution, the regular San Francisco steamer and the Chauncey's connecting vessel, returning at three o'clock in the morning of the first inst., and steaming from Panama. Thus, assuming that nothing happened the Constitution during the last six hours of her passage, and that she delivered her passengers and freight to the Chauncey in time for her to leave as per her schedule, the trouble, if any exists, is on this side and with the Chauncey. Therefore, while reasonably supposing that no terrible disaster has befallen the absent steamship, the officers of the company feel justified in further leaving Aspinwall the Chauncey's machinery becoming deranged, or some vital part broken, she was compelled to put back and hasten to the nearest port for New York of the steamship Alaska, which vessel should leave Aspinwall to-day, and if such be the case the disabled vessel would be towed by her to this port.

The steamer Chauncey left this morning for Chicago and home.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The suit of Jno. Mitchell against Gen. John A. Dix, for fifty thousand dollars damages for false arrest and imprisonment in Fortress Monroe during the war, was argued to-day before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court on Gen. Dix's motion to transfer the case to the Federal Court.

ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred this morning, corner Second avenue and Twentieth street, by the falling of the wall of Hanes Brothers' building, in process of construction, causing the side wall to fall in and the building is now in a tumbled ruins. Messrs. Hanes and Clarge were severely but not fatally hurt. Several other persons were buried in the ruins, but extracted unhurt.

JOSEPH BUTTS,

Who robbed the Citizens' Savings Association of Cleveland, went West to-day in charge of Sheriff Frazer, of Cleveland.

CYRILLE DION BEATS RUDOLPHE AT BILLIARDS.

The billiard match to-night between Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion, four-ball American carom, push and jaw barred, was won by Dion. Score: Dion 1,500, Rudolph 1,070. The betting at the start of the game was $100 to $60 in favor of Rudolph.

THE BELLEVUE FESTIVAL.

The fifth day of the Beethoven Festival shows no improvement on preceding audiences, the chorus and orchestra all steadily diminishing and the performances to-day mainly by members of the Kellogg Opera Troupe.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

John Duggan, a discharged night watchman at the St. Cloud Hotel, cut his wife's throat and then his own in the street to-night, and made a desperate resistance to the police who endeavored to disarm him. His death is certain, and there is but slight hope for the recovery of his wife.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died in Baltimore yesterday, aged sixty-five. His death was caused by cancer in the throat. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, is also dead.

By the falling of a dwelling house, on Second avenue, near Twentieth street, New York, yesterday, two of the female occupants were seriously injured.

The regular Quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of New York and New Jersey, was held Thursday afternoon and evening, at Orange, N. J., Rev. Henry Beecher, moderator, and President A. B. Hall, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Beecher spoke on the relation of the church edifice to the church work.

The Grand Lodge of the Good Templars, which has been in session at Gettysburg since Tuesday, adjourned yesterday after a very harmonious session.

One hundred and fifty Indians crossed the railroad track near Ogallala station, on the night of the 13th inst. They were pursued by Major Wells with a company of cavalry, and captured ten horses, all the camp equipage, thirty dog pack, packs of robes and a large lot of dressed meats.

For killing her uncle, Rev. Peter B. Daly, a Catholic priest, Margaret Daly was sentenced on Thursday by a Brooklyn court to four years' imprisonment.

An Italian beggar woman in New York, to excite the sympathy of passers by, stuck pins in her baby's arms, so as to make it cry. She was arrested.

Late correspondence from Havana leaves scarcely a doubt of the failure of the Upton expedition to Cuba. A number of men and about two thousand stands of arms were landed and almost immediately afterward captured. The steamer Lono, from the Spanish gunboat, sailed for Aspinwall. Bad management was plainly the cause of the disaster.

Mrs. Sue Hall committed suicide at Delavan, Illinois, on Thursday, by shooting herself. She left a note containing the words, "Good-bye, husband." She had been married only a year.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont yesterday nominated the State ticket.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, yesterday vetoed the bill discriminating against foreign insurance companies. The ground of objection was that a class of extreme and implacable men is saying his track because he was at one time a minor officer in the rebel army, and denouncing the President for calling an ex-rebel into the cabinet. All fair minded and intelligent persons rejoice that the President moves toward the day of general reconciliation by such a generous act. There will be no trouble after to be in the hands of the Attorney General. Heads of other Departments are positively prohibited from employing attorneys or counsel at the public expense in any case, and no extra counsel can be employed by the Attorney General, except as hereafter authorized by law In this one feature of the bill there is a great item of saving to the Government. The only new officer it authorizes is the Solicitor General, who, in case of absence or vacancy, is to act as Attorney General. The act goes into effect on the first of July, or just about the time Akerman's successor will be ready to enter on his duty.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of Two Aged French Senators—Napoleon Not Ill—The French Cable Relinquish their Monopoly—The Amount of Dickens's Fortune—"Edwin Drood" to be Finished by Wilkie Collins—Yacht Race—The Silk Crop—South African Gold Mines—The Irish Land and Education Bills in Parliament—The Infallibility Dogma to be Modified, &c., &c.

French Senators Dead.

PARIS, June 17.—Ferdinand Barrat died today, aged sixty-five years. He was a Senator. Charles Eustache Corta, also a Senator, died yesterday. He was born in 1805.

The Drought

PARIS, June 17.—The great drought is now over, and the anticipated disaster to the crops averted. Thunder storms and heavy rains in succession have fallen, which has relieved the distress and revived the crops.

Municipal Election—Napoleon's Health

A municipal election will occur throughout France near the end of July.

The Emperor is better to-day.

The French Cable Company

Have relinquished the monopoly they enjoyed of landing cables on the coast of France in exchange for the right of amalgamating with other companies.

Dickens's Fortune.

LONDON, June 17.—It is reported that Charles Dickens leaves, including the value of his copyrights, nearly eighty thousand pounds as the result of his labors. Wilkie Collins will edit the conclusion of his novel "Edwin Drood," from the outlines left in Dickens's manuscript.

Various London Items.

The press of this city continues to praise the appointment of Prevost Paradol.

The ironclad Swiftsure was successfully launched at Jarrow Durham yesterday.

There were unusually heavy transactions in Havana sugar yesterday.

Yacht Race.

Another yacht race occurred yesterday for two prizes offered by Vice Commander Brandwood of the Royal London Yacht Club. The course was from Dover to Cowes. The prizes were contested for by two yachts of the above named club. The race proved to be merely a driving match. The yacht Fearless arrived at Cowes first, ten minutes past two o'clock, and consequently took the first prize. The yacht Genevieve took the second prize, arriving at a quarter of four, beating the Julia for the second place, which though she arrived at three minutes past two, was placed third by the judges.

Heavy Silk Crop.

FLORENCE, June 17.—The heavy silk crop is anticipated in Italy this season.

South African Gold Mines.

BERLIN, June 17.—Herr Hubner, sent by the Prussian government to examine the gold mines in Southern Africa, reports them worthless.

The English Educational Bill.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday the morning hour was spent in the consideration of local bills. At its expiration, on motion of Mr. Gladstone, the House went into Committee on the Education bill. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain some of the changes which the government proposed making in the bill. He would not have acceded to the plan for making it a basis of action in denominational, as it was, the government must declare itself in favor of the religious aspect of the bill, and especially on the denominational question. Conformity to it was touching which much sensitiveness was felt. The main objection must be met. The first of these was the conscience clause was an insufficient safeguard; second, that the funds raised by the rates should not be applied to religious instruction. The former objection was difficult to remove, but had been met by leaving religious teaching optional. The country was not ripe for the entire exclusion of religious instruction. He was willing to say where the educational charges were local, the religious question should be left over to the ratepayers. The principle was the superior strength and quality of the original idea, and paramount claims of elementary education to those now reluctant to trust teaching to the church, and willing to intrust it to the commonalty. Mr. Gladstone closed by moving that the Committee insert a clause in which the views he had just presented were embodied.

Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the amendments by which the government proposed to characterize the character of its own bill. The subject was postponed, and the Committee of Committee passed to the second reading of the extradition bill. The revenue bill was considered and passed. Adjourned.

Napoleon Not Ill.

PARIS, June 17.—The *Journal Official* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, and states that both are in good health.

Sailing of Prevost-Paradol

Prevost-Paradol, the new Minister to Washington, with his family and Secretaries of Legation, sail from Brest July 24, for New York.

Treatment of the Fenian Raiders.

LONDON, June 17.—The Dublin *Freeman* approves the treating of Fenian raiders on Canada with all legal severity. If an American jury can be found to convict Sullivan, they should be sentenced to the utmost penalty of the law. A three months' imprisonment would practically be nothing.

The Pope Willing to Compromise.

A Pesth journal says the Pope intends to make a compromise on the question of infallibility, which he hopes will receive the support of the Council.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, June 17.—In the Corps Legislatif today C. Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, declared the early dissolution of the chambers is not contemplated by the government. Deputy Pierre D. Lasnyonere moved that the resolution on the return of the princes and members of the Bonaparte family and the restoration of their properties, &c.

Editors Resigned.

M. Duvernois and all the other editors of the *People Provencier*, the Ouvre Journal, have resigned. The cause, according to the declaration of Duvernois, is that their policy was too liberal and bold to suit their journal. The reports, however, of the resignations, is disagreement between Ollivier and Duvernois.

Corpus Christi.

MADRID, June 17.—The Catholic Corpus Christi was celebrated here to-day with the customary ceremonies, but the procession was very tame in comparison with former years.

The Will of Samuel Morton.

LONDON, June 17.—Lord Penzance has given a decision on the validity of the will of the late Samuel Morton, of Liverpool, who left his fortune to Dr. Pinkerton, Boston, Massachusetts. The Court decided that the proofs of the incapacity of the deceased to make the will were conclusive.

Parliament.

In the House of Lords last night the consideration of the Irish land bill was resumed. Lord Cairns said the bill gave no advantages to tenants which are not known in England or Scotland. He demonstrated at much length the defects of the measure. Lords Grey and Halifax spoke against the bill. Lord Derby approved the general principle in which it was based, but objected to the proposed machinery for the disturbance of the tenure regarding it. He admitted, however, agrarian crime to be only to be prevented by remedying the ills of the work, and most fully appreciated the obligations under which the Irish labor. Other speakers followed on both sides, adjourned.

Marine News.

PORTSMOUTH, June 17.—The steamship Silesia has arrived.

MOVILLE, June 17.—Arrived, the steamer India, from New York for Glasgow.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 17.—Consols for Money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. American securities quiet; 6s, 1862, 87¾; 5-20s, 86⅝; 10-40s, 86. At Frankfort, bonds firm at 90¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 131; Great Western, 25.

PARIS, June 17.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 73 francs 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton—Sales for the week, 47,000 bales; export, 5,000; speculators, 2,000; stock, 305,000, including 180,000 bales American; receipts for the week, 70,000 bales; American, 50,000; stock afloat, 377,000 bales; American, 115,000; market to-day dull and heavy; middling uplands 10⅝@10⅞d; Orleans 10⅞@11d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat 11s 1d; red western No. 2 8s 4d; winter 10s 2d. Western flour 24s 9d. Corn 34s 6d. Peas 37s 6d. Oats 28 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 22,500 quarters; 17,000 American.

Provisions—Pork dull at 102s 6d. Beef 113s. Lard firmer but holder asks 70s. Tallow quiet at 47s. Bacon 55s 6d for Cumberland cut; 52s 6d for short ribs.

Produce unchanged.

LONDON, June 17.—Tallow dull at 45s 6d@45s 9d. Spirits turpentine 34s. Petroleum quiet. Linseed cakes quiet.

HAVRE, June 17.—Cotton heavy at 1½ francs.

CUBA.

The Spanish Satisfied with President Grant's Message—The Important Part of the Upton's Cargo Reported Captured—Insurgents Surprised and several Killed.

HAVANA, June 17.—The *Diario* and *Voz De Cuba* comment on Grant's message on Cuban affairs. Everybody talks of it, and the Spaniards praise Grant's conduct. Prominent persons express the hope that Congress will send a special commission to the Island to see matters for themselves, and disprove the erroneous statements published in the United States concerning the situation here.

The Lilian telegraphs that all the important part of the steamer Upton's cargo was captured. Some thirty insurgents, while carrying a boxes of arms and ammunition, from the jurisdiction of Mariabon, were surprised, four killed and three taken prisoner. Six more were killed and one taken prisoner in the same jurisdiction fourteen of the party only remain, who, under command of Col. Jamo, have fled to the Chapara Mountains, closely pursued by the troops. Said dispatch don't state whether Lono landed with the cargo at Punta Bravo, or was at the head of the second expedition which has just arrived.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls for the defeat of every member of Congress appearing at the polls for re-election in the fall, who voted for the bill to reduce the tariff. The tariff section of the bill was passed by an affirmative vote of 118, to 61 in the negative. The 118 were all Republicans. The *Tribune*, therefore, calls for the defeat of 118 Republicans, and, necessarily, for the election of as many Democrats to Congress. —*Detroit Post.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1870.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the franking bill was taken up, but was passed over for the consideration of the calendar. A number of bills were then acted upon, and the Senate took up the postoffice appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. An amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, restricting the free letter delivery to cities of 20,000 inhabitants, was concurred in.

Mr. RAMSEY moved as an amendment the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. STEWART renewed the amendment of Mr. Drake continuing the present provisions of the law for the free transmission of newspapers. Adopted, yeas 42, nays 11.

The question being on Mr. Ramsey's amendment, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to further modify by continuing the franking privilege to the Executive and Agricultural Departments, to petitions, etc.

Messrs. HOWARD and MORTON opposed the amendment as a half-way measure, preferring to try the experiment of a total repeal of the franking privilege. The amendment was rejected, 16 to 31.

Mr. STEWART moved an amendment that the abolition of the franking privilege does not take effect until January 1, 1871. Lost, 21 to 25.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of an amendment which he will offer hereafter to the Committee on Appropriations, providing for a system of stamped envelopes for the use of members of the Representatives, and making appropriations to defray expenses.

Mr. SPENCER moved as an amendment his proposition to reduce the postage on letters by the mails, providing for a one penny postage system, etc.

At four o'clock Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock a recess.

In the evening session the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was continued, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's substitute for the Franking bill, providing for the system of one cent postage for half ounce letters, and three ounce printed matter. Regulating the rates on newspapers, books, etc.; authorizing stamped envelopes for the Departments and Congress; limiting the cost of mail service in any State to $1 per head; $5,000,000 annually, and requiring that all postoffice payments be in stamps.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of his amendment, which he characterized as the farmer's bill.

Mr. MORTON said the adoption of the amendment would destroy all the additional appropriation for the Postoffice Department of seven or eight million dollars.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the following Conference Committee on the bill defining the duties of Postmaster: Benjamin, Benton and Bird.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to admit free of duty printed cavomos of Indian paintings belonging to John M. Stanley, not exceeding 21,000 copies. Passed.

After discussion of the bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue the House adjourned.

THE SÆNGERFEST.

The Doings of the Great Musical Festival Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The afternoon has been spent by the members of the Sængerbund in conviviality and visits to the suburbs. Large processions, preceded by bands of music, went out to Clifton, Burnet Grove and other places of interest. The arrivals during the day of strangers are below yesterday's. At three o'clock this afternoon every seat in the house for to-night was sold. In consequence of the public demand for more singing, the Committee has determined on a rehearsal to-morrow morning. The concert will occur to-morrow evening as announced. The great master piece of the festival will be rend

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a large reduction in the rates for passengers and freight between Philadelphia and all points in the West to meet the competition of the through lines North and South. The details are not yet published, but the announcement will never-theless be very acceptable to all travellers and shippers who have occasion to use this great through line.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

This will be gratifying to the traveling public. But where is "the West?" Is fare between Philadelphia and all points West of this city to be reduced? Let us hope that Pittsburgh will not be included among the cities of the East. Will Col. Scott please understand that we claim to belong to "the West."

We have projected so many monuments to departed greatness and finished so few, that it is more than likely that the proposed DICKENS memorial will fade out of the public mind before much progress is made. A lack of funds will doubtless bring about this result. As we would very much dislike to see the matter end so ignominiously, we suggest that an assessment be levied on those publishing houses in this country which have made fortunes out of the creations of DICKENS's brain. Not having given the author anything for his wares while living it would be only an act of poetic justice to devote a tithe of the fortunes he enabled them to make to perpetuate his memory in marble.

THE proclamation by the Council that the Pope is infallible, or, as the London *Times* says, "God on Earth," creates not even a ripple in this country. No man's judgment is influenced by it. In the political aspect of the question — principally in the countries of Europe — does it possess any importance. Infallibility, if it means anything, exalts the Pope above all other earthly powers, and creates, if he may so choose, an antagonism between the State and the Romish Church wherever it exists. Hence the result may be very important in some of the countries of Europe, which have already caused the intimation to be given to the Pope that the excercise of the powers presumed by the dogma will not be tolerated.

THE apportionment bill as amended in the Senate fixes the number of members of the House of Representatives at 300. The Superintendent of the Census is required to make a preliminary report to the Secretary of the Interior giving the results of the enumeration of the population, so that the basis of representation in the States may be made out as early as the 20th of September of the present year. In any State where the number of representation is increased the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress on a general ticket, unless the States otherwise provide. The ratio of representation is likely to be in the 133,000, which will give to Allegheny county two members. The West will be the great gainer, it is estimated in the following proportion: Illinois, six; Indiana, two; Ohio, two; Michigan, four; Wisconsin, four; Iowa, four; Minnesota, two; Missouri, four, and Kansas, two. Total, thirty.

THERE is to be no Cabinet crisis after all. It is only Mr. HOAR that is to go out, and almost at the same moment his successor steps in, and that is the end of it. Pains are taken to assure the country that Mr. FISH will remain. We can conceive of other announcements that might be made that would occasion as great a degree of satisfaction as this. Without intending to join the unreasonable and dishonest clamor which certain journals have raised against Mr. FISH, we are free to say that Gen. GRANT could strengthen his administration by permitting that gentleman to retire to the elegant leisure from which he emerged to become Secretary of State. There is a distinction between prudence and want of force. There is a notion growing up that the United States do not have the advantage just now of the self-assertion natural to our country and which has raised us to the first rank, and with this falling off, Mr. FISH, to whose hands our foreign concerns are committed, has become associated. It is not necessary to determine how much truth there is in this idea to estimate the injurious effects on the Administration. It should be enough for General GRANT that the idea has, to a considerable extent, taken possession of the minds of his countrymen.

IN Philadelphia the Republicans have just gone through the ordeal of making local nominations. In some respects the nominations are improvements on former years. But there are some marked exceptions, which are a disgrace to the Republican party, an outrage and a fraud. The *Post* of that city particularizes thus:

> "We refer particularly to the nomination of Wm. M. Bunn as Register of Wills. This unknown politician has forced himself upon a party which long ago adjured him, and has robbed it of its rights. The Convention at Washington Hall was a mockery. Those who are no delegates — merely roughs and political outlaws, who kept many legitimate delegates from the room — and put Mr. Bunn's name on the ticket by the power of the machine alone. Not only five men were shot in the attempt to nominate Mr. Bunn, in accordance with the corrupt and lawless character of his supporters; the wonder is that we had not another Rossmeissel. Nothing could have exceeded the infamy and boldness of this Convention. Its action is in no regard binding upon Mr. Bunn *is not* a Republican candidate. That he will not be elected it would be absurd to say, but he does not deserve even to be bought off.
>
> Names like Bunn, Beckert, Smith and Comly must be stricken off. The people insist on independent candidates against men who will not resign and charge too much to be bought off. Reform is the rallying cry of this canvass. We have good men to lead us on the Reform ticket. Let the drum out of the army the camp-followers, and suttlers who would marshal us to certain ruin."

Our friends in Philadelphia are evidently nearing the condition of fraud and imposition in nominations which in Allegheny county has impelled the Republican masses to take the matter into their own hands. It is gratifying to observe that the Republican journals in Philadelphia, without an exception, inculcate the duty of rejecting bad nominations, and no "organ" exists there to shoot deserters or hang bolters. The *Inquirer* says:

> "The best men in the coming contest, irrespective of party affiliations, are likely to win, for now, as never before, are the people resolved that their public servants shall be faithful, honest and capable. Fraud, extravagance and incompetence have had their day in Philadelphia, but to-day they reign. It is pretty certain that our citizens will judge rigorously the record of every candidate for public office at the next election. Mere party claims can no longer be considered, incapacity and fraud will be required of candidates here-after established and invincible integrity and fitness."

The *Press*, after laying the proceedings before the public, remarks as follows:

> "That the day has been a most inauspicious one for the Republican party—that it was characterized largely by the rowdyism and lawlessness heretofore generally confined to the Democratic conventions, and as such that it evinced a retrograde in the morals and standing of our organization, we do not, we will deny nor hesitate to aver. As journalists and patriotic Republicans, we have spoken out in the record of the day as the parties interested therein have made it, and we leave it with the people."

It will be observed that the defeat of unfit and unsatisfactory nominations is urged on Republicans as a duty. It has come to this, and it is a most gratifying fact that party discipline is no longer capable of restraining the inculcation of this wholesome principle. The Republican masses of Philadelphia are now left no alternative but to bolt a part of their ticket. Last fall such was the case here. But this year steps have been taken to place in the field nominations which will be satisfactory to the party and remove the reasons of dissatisfaction. This is the true way to reform within the party the abuses of which Republicans justly complain.

OPPOSITION to the Fifteenth Amendment and clamor for its repeal enters into the minds of certain leading Democrats as the issue on which to go before the people in the next Presidential election. The logical effect of such an issue would be to place squarely before the country the question: Will it return to the point from which it started when the rebellion was inaugurated? The amendment, like other measures, grew out of emancipation. Retire one step, and the country, if it act consistently, will return to slavery. It is the spirit that cried out in agony at emancipation which now proposes the taking of the first step backward. The New York Democracy have the honor of proposing the issue. The party there are perfect Bourbons—neither forgetting nor learning anything, notwithstanding the presence continually among them of the great victim, HORATIO SEYMOUR, who, in his devotion to slavery, would think it a wise thing to do to commit the party squarely to its speedy restoration. The Fifteenth Amendment doubtless grates on the feelings of the party, especially in New York City, where, on occasion it barring negro hospitals filled with negro children, shooting and hanging unoffending negroes and white men by a wild mob of desperate characters, fresh from all quarters of the globe, constitutes the jewel of Democracy, and where the party majority is limited only by the requirements for overcoming decent citizens. It is precisely this aggregation of all that is bad from the four quarters of the globe that proposes to make opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment a cardinal principle in the Democratic platform. If they can't burn and murder the negroes to extermination they can at any rate run the party in the interest of the next thing to it. This idea of human rights means the right to slay, burn, and to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR, or on a pinch, Governor HOFFMAN. They are the law-givers and candidate-makers of the party, and we are only curious to see the Democracy of the country falling into line and singing the psalms set to the music of murder, arson, and every crime learned in the most advanced schools of the old world.

We beg to assure the "organ" that by abusing the COMMERCIAL matters will not be mended in regard to the unfortunate position to which its clique has brought the party in Allegheny. If this were possible there would be nothing but plain sailing by this time, for it has done little else for years but pile epithet on epithet and read Republicans out of the party. It would seem that the leaders must by this time perceive that there is little efficacy in this mode of treatment—the patient being already nearly dead under the doctor's knife. The COMMERCIAL is not responsible for the independent movement. Like the great mass of the Republicans to whom it is addressed, we perceive the opening of the way of escape from disgrace and defeat. What is this movement? Simply the exercise of the right of citizens to meet together with reference to putting capable and proper men in the local offices. Do not the offices belong to the people at large? It would seem not, but to a clique of leaders who appear to live for little else than to divide the spoils. They have proposed a convention, and nobody objects to their holding it. If they think proper to nominate a ticket nobody will object to that. Others claim the privilege of doing the same thing; and between them the voters can judge. All this is the outcome of a long list of unredressed wrongs, of years of insult, corruption and abuse, in and out of office; of years of studied denial of the popular will—the necessary result of reducing the Republican party to a mere machine, run for selfish purposes and not for the general welfare. As we understand it, the people propose to set up for themselves. Seeing that they pay the taxes and bear the burthens, they have concluded that the time has come when they should have something to say about the offices at home and their representatives in legislative bodies. We confess to a decided sympathy with all this, and so the clique are stirred deeply. The movement all the more commends itself to us because it promises to be the salvation of the Republican party. From nearly 12,000 the year before, the majority in the county last fall fell down to about a third of it, and unless something is done to give the voting Republicans confidence, unless candidates are placed in the field they can conscientiously support, and placed in the field, too, in a manner that is fair and honest—the Gibraltar of Republicanism will be lost. Certainly these are objects which challenge the approval of all Republicans. If the minority, who run the party as a machine, are willing to co-operate in promoting them, it is presumed that there need be no difficulty. Let them abandon the selfish and arrogant purpose of ruling the party against its will, and permit the masses, who have set up for themselves, to have their way, without attempting opposition, which will only be fruitless.

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN, who figured as a Confederate General during the war, has been chosen as a director of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. On his promotion he leaned an address over the people of North Carolina, in which he shows the finances and railroads in that State to be in an exceedingly precarious condition. This address, which is quite lengthy, concludes as follows: The expression "A portion of the bonds issued have already been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. No one can say at the present moment what is the actual liabilities of the State. For assets she has the railroads and works at interest of $27,000,000, which, properly managed, should lighten her taxation and help to liquidate her debt!" Speaking of Gen. Grant, Gen. Clingman says: "It is but just that it should be stated that to him probably more than to all that Andrew Johnson did not, in violation of our paroles, have tried, by military commissions, and executed the chief officers of the Confederate army."

CHARLES DICKENS'S theology is not at present receiving considerable attention, it being the lamentable misfortune that "an unwonted hope or trust" was uttered in his last moments, and consequently it is a matter of doubt concerning him. It may not be that Mr. Dickens was deep in either theology or dogma, but against the professions of no better men will place the numberless soul-utterances like the following: "So cheerful of spirit and guiltless of affection was true practical Christianity ever is! I read more of the New Testament in the fresh frank face going up the village beside me, in five minutes, than I have read in anathematizing discourses in all my life. I heard more of the Sacred Book in the cordial voice that had nothing to say about its worth than in all the would-be celestial pairs of bellows that have ever blown conceit at me."

THE introduction of Chinamen into Massachusetts to work in shoe factories the Boston *Post* asserts is directly brought about by the violent measures which the trade organizations have seen fit to take to force respect for strikes and compel the regulation of business according to their ideas. The *Post* adds: "Combinations of workingmen for mutual assistance and improvement are worthy of encouragement and approbation; but when trades unions degenerate into bands of ruffians organized to beat innocent men who are willing to work when the union commands a strike, the sooner employers fill up their factories with non-union workmen, the better it will be for all parties. It is understood that the North Adams Chinamen are only on trial, but the experiment promises well."

IT is announced in a letter to the German-town *Telegraph* that Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, has resigned his position as editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The publisher has secured the services of Mr. John Foster Kirk, the distinguished author of the "History of Charles the Bold," who will have charge of the magazine, as its editor, after the July number.

THE Union League of New York have adopted a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the income tax. One resolution declares that the organization considers "an income tax upon wages, salaries, or labor in any form, as an invasion of the just principles of taxation, in a country where slavery is abolished, and where labor in no sense can be considered as capital."

NEW YORK city has only 109 miles of street railway. Brooklyn manages to move about on 85 miles, Troy on 20, Utica on 13, and Buffalo on 9. Philadelphia, however, boasts of one hundred and seventy-nine miles, which, as will be observed by placing at the head of the figures, is seventy miles more than the metropolis possesses.

THIS country has neither excuse nor occasion for committing itself, officially, on either side of the Cuba contest.—*Chicago Republican.*

The time for saying this was when the Spanish fleet was permitted to go forth from New York harbor.

THE ODIOUS INCOME.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I had the curiosity to turn over the Internal Revenue Statistics for 1869; I find that of the $54,109,829 28 collected from incomes, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York paid 54 per cent. of the whole! There is neither justice or equality in this tax. England lost the brightest gavel in her diadem by an odious tax. Let the representatives of a free and patriotic party be warned, lest they be driven from power by inflicting a tax that is not necessary for the support or honor of the Government. I notice that a certain Republican editor takes umbrage, because he had not been consulted by the Union League as to the nature of its proposed action on the income tax, and strenuously protests that the gentlemen composing this body have no right to express an opinion on this abhorrent tax, because, forsooth, they are all tax payers. Next we shall hear that the owners of horses have no right to protest against horse stealing, or that people who have chartered work preserving will have no right to complain of self-proclaimed libelers.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

A COMPANY of German capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Stettin and New York, and two large vessels, each 300 feet long, and capable of transporting 700 to 800 passengers, have been ordered of a ship building firm in England. Stettin is far up the Oder, and the line of steamers will probably run from Swinemunde, its outport on the Baltic. The route, until the Atlantic sea voyage commences, will be very circuitous, and hence the establishment of such a line shows that the number of Germans desirous of emigrating to the United States must be very large, in order to give favorable prospects to the project. The company will bear the title, "The Baltic Lloyd Stettin and American Steam Navigation Company." The *Weser Zeitung*, published at Bremen, states that the three new steamers of the North German Lloyds will be launched this month, to run on the West India line, and that during the present June nine steamers will leave Bremen for New York, and three for Baltimore. A steamship will sail from Bremen for new Orleans next September, and a new steamer, the Koln, is now building to run on the New Orleans line.

NOTWITHSTANDING previous discouraging reports from the Darien Canal expedition, Commander Selfridge now writes in very good spirits with regard to his success thus far, and still believes that the route from the gulf of San Blas to the Bayano river, and thence to the Pacific, will prove practicable. However, he will continue his explorations until the best possible route is obtained.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Real estate in Oregon is rapidly advancing, while emigration is rapidly augmenting the population.

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, which may be said to represent the ultramontane sentiment of the United States, and the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, the organ of liberal Catholicism, are engaged in a bitter strife. The quarrel had its rise in the infallibility question, the former supporting and the latter denouncing the proposed dogma.

It is said Cameron, the wily Winnebago, did not want to catch fish on the late excursion, but Grant. 'Tis said the expense of the trip largely exceeded the profits.

John T. Smith shot and killed Bruce Kean while attempting to arrest the latter in Harrison county, Ohio, during the year 1867, on Wednesday last the widow recovered $5,000 against Smith for the loss of her husband. Smith was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in February, 1868, but has since been pardoned and is now residing in St. Louis. It is understood that Smith has means out of which the widow can make her judgment.

New York having defeated Cincinnati's Red Stockings, they does not Porkopolis try her blue stockings? Should Mr. Hamilton Sawyer Olive Logan the Western city should not long remain eclipsed.

Ohio has received $80,713 from the general government for war claims. Morgan's tour through Ohio was pretty very expensive.

The Princess Editha Monter crushes Mrs. B. Stanton with hatching a conspiracy which had for its aim the confinement of the same Princess in Bloomingdale lunatic asylum.

From the Sacramento, Cal., *Record* we learn that the residence of Mrs. T. F. Hughes, near that city, was burned a few nights since, together with five children and a young lady of sixteen, named Emma Wright. It is not known how the fire originated.

The highest building in Chicago is the new Palmer House, being one hundred and fourteen feet from the grade line to the caves. Cost, a quarter of a million dollars.

It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 persons visited Central Park, New York, last year.

The Woman's Co-operative Association of San Francisco earned a net profit of thirty per cent. on the capital invested within the last few years. The gross amount of sales reached the sum of $48,563, and $22,682 was paid in wages to women.

At the election in Baltimore Tuesday only 3,015 votes were polled in favor and 628 against the ordinance for the loan indorsement by the city of Baltimore of the bonds of the Maryland Central Railroad Company to the amount of $600,000.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "Mr. T. R. Abbott, the inventor, who was killed in the late disaster on the Boston railroad, used to make his headquarters in this city at the Haynes Hotel. Sitting in the reading-room a few evenings since, not ten days before his death, an insurance agent suggested that the best investment he could make would be to put $25 into an accident policy. Mr. Abbott jokingly said that he was willing to encourage the agent to the extent of $25. He handed out the money in the same spirit of jest, saying it would be a dead loss, as he was cognizant of most cautious of men. But the result is that the insurance company has the regretful satisfaction of paying to the family of Abbott $5,000."

Baltimore is to have an United States Assistant Treasurer. This is a proper recognition by Congress of the growing importance of that city as one of the great commercial centers of the country. There is, however, a shipping point on the Atlantic seaboard that evinces more of enterprise and spirit than the port of Baltimore has for the past two or three years, and as facts significant of great results, it may be mentioned that the enterprising people there are unitedly and effectively securing by the press of the city and State, and especially by the managers of its great railway and canal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dickens's religion is considerably discussed. A contemporary says: "In his 'American Notes,' Mr. Dickens expressed his high appreciation of Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing, and his name was a tower for the Transcendentalists, saying that if he lived in Massachusetts he should be one of them. It has been stated, and we believe generally understood, that he was a Unitarian. He had a brother, Rev. Jane S. Read, to have contained expressions of deep reverence for religion, in connection with some passages from his books which imply his piety. It is certain, however, that his religious views were not of the orthodox 'Evengelical' type."

McFarland denies that he is now or ever has been insane. Then the jury of course was mistaken, and we have been all wrong. Where is the remedy the mistake by quietly hanging Mac.

Beecher's sermons are styled by a critic in that highly critical journal, the London *Saturday Review*, as "half brilliant, half nonsense." This places the admirers of the great preacher in an exceedingly unenviable light.

The Boston *Pilot* states that "two Sisters of the Visitation, belonging to Mount Washington, near Wheeling, Va., collected five thousand five hundred dollars in Boston and vicinity within the past few days, which the Protestant brothers contributed most liberally."

Mr. Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, is making a collection of newspaper notices of Charles Dickens, and as far as our knowledge of the candidates goes, with two or three exceptions, changes have been made for good. The most objectionable men of the last delegation have been re-elected, and, except in the Sixteenth district, gentlemen are named who, from the people will expect at least honesty and fair dealing. It is too much, from the well-known character of Wm. F. Smith, to expect that gentleman to reform his own ways or lead the reform of his predecessor, and if he should be elected we look for a repetition, in an intensified form, of the scandals connected with Mr. Hong, whom public sentiment forced to retire and refuse nominally from the contest. Mr. Smith was regarded as the warm friend and legal adviser of Hong all through the legislative career of that gentleman, and Smith is said to be the particular representative of the chagrined Hong. The district will thus have a dual representative, the following the sinful example set by member of the firm. We very much mistake the sentiments of the people of the sixteenth district if Smith be not overwhelmingly defeated, and are free to say that the public interests will be better subserved and the honor of the Republican party more assuredly preserved by his defeat than by his election.

On the whole, except Kleckner and Smith, the delegation is an improvement on that of last year. The change in Allegheny, and Mrs. Smith isn't there at all; how Millard Fillmore looks like Horace Greeley; how Forney is a pile of bricks; how the gifted young Kane rules supreme in his snowiest marble, and the haughty head of Penn shall rise in the battle, sensual zest in every beautiful feature; how Kraeluske, was, and remains, a stands in ascetic severity by the side of his Polish brother.

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It is announced in a letter to the German-town *Telegraph* that Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, has resigned his position as editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The publisher has secured the services of Mr. John Foster Kirk, the distinguished author of the "History of Charles the Bold," who will have charge of the magazine, as its editor, after the July number.

The Union League of New York have adopted a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the income tax. One resolution declares that the organization considers "an income tax upon wages, salaries, or labor in any form, as an invasion of the just principles of taxation, in a country where slavery is abolished, and where labor in no sense can be considered as capital."

NEW YORK city has only 109 miles of street railway. Brooklyn manages to move about on 85 miles, Troy on 20, Utica on 13, and Buffalo on 9. Philadelphia, however, boasts of one hundred and seventy-nine miles, which, as will be observed by placing at the head of the figures, is seventy miles more than the metropolis possesses.

THIS country has neither excuse nor occasion for committing itself, officially, on either side of the Cuba contest.—*Chicago Republican.*

The time for saying this was when the Spanish fleet was permitted to go forth from New York harbor.

THE ODIOUS INCOME.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I had the curiosity to turn over the Internal Revenue Statistics for 1869; I find that of the $54,109,829 28 collected from incomes, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York paid 54 per cent. of the whole! There is neither justice or equality in this tax. England lost the brightest gavel in her diadem by an odious tax. Let the representatives of a free and patriotic party be warned, lest they be driven from power by inflicting a tax that is not necessary for the support or honor of the Government. I notice that a certain Republican editor takes umbrage, because he had not been consulted by the Union League as to the nature of its proposed action on the income tax, and strenuously protests that the gentlemen composing this body have no right to express an opinion on this abhorrent tax, because, forsooth, they are all tax payers. Next we shall hear that the owners of horses have no right to protest against horse stealing, or that people who have chartered work preserving will have no right to complain of self-proclaimed libelers.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

A COMPANY of German capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Stettin and New York, and two large vessels, each 300 feet long, and capable of transporting 700 to 800 passengers, have been ordered of a ship building firm in England. Stettin is far up the Oder, and the line of steamers will probably run from Swinemunde, its outport on the Baltic. The route, until the Atlantic sea voyage commences, will be very circuitous, and hence the establishment of such a line shows that the number of Germans desirous of emigrating to the United States must be very large, in order to give favorable prospects to the project. The company will bear the title, "The Baltic Lloyd Stettin and American Steam Navigation Company." The *Weser Zeitung*, published at Bremen, states that the three new steamers of the North German Lloyds will be launched this month, to run on the West India line, and that during the present June nine steamers will leave Bremen for New York, and three for Baltimore. A steamship will sail from Bremen for new Orleans next September, and a new steamer, the Koln, is now building to run on the New Orleans line.

NOTWITHSTANDING previous discouraging reports from the Darien Canal expedition, Commander Selfridge now writes in very good spirits with regard to his success thus far, and still believes that the route from the gulf of San Blas to the Bayano river, and thence to the Pacific, will prove practicable. However, he will continue his explorations until the best possible route is obtained.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Distinguished Representatives—Work to be Done—Topics of Discussion —An Excursion to Pittsburgh, etc.

Among the distinguished men of Europe whose presence is expected at the September meeting in New York, we find the names of Professor Thobeck, of Halle; Rev. J. A. Dorner, D.D., of Berlin; Rev. Edmund de Presserise, D.D., of the Free Church of France; Professor Fronier, of the University of Geneva; Professor Van Oosterzee, the great Dutch commentator; Professor Naville, of Geneva; Professor Pfleiderer, of Wurtemburg; Krummacher, the distinguished German scholar; Rev. Antonio Corrasco, of Madrid; Professor Christlieb, of Bonn; Rev. Dr. Grundeman, of Gotha; Count Bernstorf, of Berlin, and Dr. Wichern, of the Berlin University; Count Ascenor de Gasparin, of Geneva, and many others of like eminence in theology and Christian literature.

The delegation from Great Britain will consist of twenty-five or more leading divines and laymen, both from the Established and Free Churches. Among those expected are Baron Alford, the distinguished commentator, and the Earl of Shaftsbury. The expenses of the English delegation will be met by the English branch of the Alliance. The expenses of the continental delegates invited are to be met by the American branch, and for this purpose one hundred and thirty thousand dollars will be required. The proposition in regard to expenses originated with the American branch, and accompanied their invitations chiefly for the reason that so many of the distinguished scholars whose presence was desired, being engaged as professors, teachers or students, have but little wealth, and no constituency which could send them at much cost. It is expected that during the Conference, Sunday, the general meetings, three or more sections will hold meetings simultaneously for the consideration of special topics, using as many different languages. It was the following plan of agreement adopted by the American Branch of the Alliance, and is the same as that of the original Society in London, adopted in 1846.

1. The divine inspiration, authority and efficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The Unity of the God head and the Trinity of the persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sins of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the justification and sanctification of the sinner.
8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper.

It being, however, distinctly declared, that this brief summary is designed not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense, as a creed or confession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right, authoritively to define the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance.

The Pittsburgh branch of the Alliance makes the announcement that the *only* condition of membership required, is subscription to the above basis and the constitution, which is made in conformity therewith, there being no dues to be paid and no meetings of the members to be held except the annual one, and it is proposed for the convenience of those who desire to connect themselves with the Alliance, to circulate cards for their signature in the Churches on Sunday, 19th inst.

It is proposed after the adjournment of the conference in New York to bring the foreign delegates on an excursion via the Pennsylvania Railroad as far west as Pittsburgh, to spend one day in the city and return via the Allegheny Valley road through the oil regions to the Falls of Niagara, and thence to New York.

STATE POLITICIES.

Below we give a more complete list of the Republican nominations in Philadelphia. The candidates for Assembly are:

District.	District.
1. J. R. Edmonson,	10. James E. Revburn.
2. S. R. Thompson,	11. Samuel M. Hager.
3. Wm. Stevenson.	12. John Lamon.
4. Thomas Kelley.	13.
5. William Elliott.	14. John Cloud.
6. Wm. Hardy.	15. Adam Albright.
7. Charles Kleckner.	16. Wm. H. Smith.
8. Robert Johnston.	17. Watson Comly.
9. William L. Marshal.	18. James A. Miller.

The nominees for city officers are: Register of Wills, Wm. M. Bunn; City Commissioner, Jas. Fair; Receiver of Taxes, Robert P. Beatty; Surveyor, Stephen Colwell; Coroner, Joseph C. Titterary; Sheriff, Wm. B. Mann; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, E. M. Paxton and T. H. Dallas; Judge of the District Court, John Cadwalad. In the Second Congressional District the conference has united and made two nominations—Charles O'Neill and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

In its review of the ticket the *Post* says: A number of changes have been made in the Legislative ticket, and see far as our knowledge of the candidates goes, with two exceptions—these changes have been made for good. The most objectionable men of the last delegation have been re-elected, and, except in the Sixteenth district, gentlemen are named who, from the people will expect at least honesty and fair dealing. It is too much, from the well-known character of Wm. F. Smith, to expect that gentleman to reform his own ways or lead the reform of his predecessor, and if he should be elected we look for a repetition, in an intensified form, of the scandals connected with Mr. Hong, whom public sentiment forced to retire and refuse nominally from the contest. Mr. Smith was regarded as the warm friend and legal adviser of Hong all through the legislative career of that gentleman, and Smith is said to be the particular representative of the chagrined Hong. The district will thus have a dual representative, the following the sinful example set by member of the firm. We very much mistake the sentiments of the people of the sixteenth district if Smith be not overwhelmingly defeated, and are free to say that the public interests will be better subserved and the honor of the Republican party more assuredly preserved by his defeat than by his election.

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Senator Revels declines to lecture this winter. He has received over three hundred invitations—at least so says a New England paper.

It is now stated that George Francis Train's newspaper, which will be published in Washington, will be called the *World*. How many volumbons it will make in a year is not yet determined on.

A Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows: Among railroad men at this great railroad centre the gift prize and subject is the severe illnes of J. Edgar Thomson, lately President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had one or two severe strokes of paralysis, which, while they have greatly disabled him physically, nevertheless render him in a measure unfit for business. Mr. Scott, the late first Vice President, now discharges the duty of President. Mr. Thomson has taken a cottage at Long Branch, where he will spend the season, in hope of improving his health—a result, however doubtful, much hoped for by all his friends, from the nature of his affliction is not likely to be attained. In the meantime, Col. Scott is acting as President of the road; and it is now claimed a very large majority of the shareholders are extremely anxious he should be at once elected to the position, the circumstances justifying the desire for Mr. Thomson's resignation.

Among the passengers by the Cunard steamer Java, from New York for Liverpool, are General W. McCandless, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and family, Dr. G. B. Farnam, and Hon. Benjamin Wood. Mr. Wood's friends assemble in large numbers on the wharf to bid him good bye, while others charter a steam tug and accompanied him down to Sandy Hook. He expects to return in the early autumn.

John Thomas O'Hagan, who has just been elevated to the Chancellorship of Ireland by Mr. Gladstone, is a Roman Catholic, the first of that faith who has occupied that place for almost two hundred years.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Kanawha Salt Company, manufactured during May 166,517 bushels of salt.

The Democrats of the Fifth Senatorial District have nominated Okey Johnson for Senator. In the Eighth district, T. H. Kline is the candidate of that party, and in the Seventh, W. A. Alexander.

Ex-Gov. Farnsworth was defeated for Mayor of Hinchhannon, by J. H. Rohrbaugh, Democrat.

On Tuesday last, T. J. Woofer was working on a scaffold at the new building of Law & Fisher, on Main street, Ritchie county, when the scaffold gave way and he was precipitated to the ground, and very near killed.

We have learned since our last issue that the body found in Braxton county has been identified as that of a Scotch stone-cutter, who had been employed on the Asylum building at this place. We noticed him on our streets for several days before he left town, drinking freely, and it is supposed that in a fit of *mania a potu* he wandered off into the woods and died. A small amount of money and a picture of himself, with several other little articles, were found upon his person. His name was William Runnie, and he was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.—*Weston Democrat.*

The bridge over West Fork, Lewis county, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, the other day.

HON. I. MEREDITH READ, United States Consul General at Paris, writes: "France is declining to the position of a fifth-rate maritime power, Great Britain, Italy and North Germany having succeeded in monopolizing the French carrying trade. The letter states that at the beginning of 1870 the French navy consisted of 416 vessels, of which 350 are propelled by steam, with an aggregate force of 81,455 horse-power, and eighty-six are armored by sails. There are also three steam vessels, with an aggregate force of 1,320 horse-power, nearly ready for active service. On the stocks there are 26 vessels propelled by steam, with a force of 11,925 horse-power, and one vessel moved by sails. On January 1st, 1869, at the time of the last official report, the French navy consisted of 339 steam vessels, with an aggregate force of 88,853 horse-power, and on the stocks of 31 steam vessels of 12,605 horse-power."

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—Our friends of the COMMERCIAL have removed to their new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smith field street, and are still engaged in renovating and preparing the extensive building to accommodate their large and increasing business. As Pittsburghers, we are proud of this journal—of its commercial enterprise, its fearless expression of convictions—its merited success. We hope it may continue to earn and receive further substantial evidences of appreciation at home and throughout the country.—*Christian Radical.*

IN New York and Brooklyn it is claimed that there are 1,017 policy and lottery offices, 161 faro banks, and not less than $80,000,000 are annually lost and won. Many attempts have been made to check this gigantic evil, but it continues to flourish. A few years ago a society called the "Association for the Prevention of Gambling" was formed. The officers issued circulars and visited many prominent merchants, with a view of collecting funds necessary to sustain the new organization. Since then other associations were established, but none of them have worked any practical reform.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Denominational and Personal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE RELIGION OF CHARLES DICKENS.

The *Christian Advocate*, in noticing the death of Charles Dickens, quotes the following as among the notices of the event: "The last letter written by Charles Dickens was dated June 8th. It contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers as repudiating any contrary impressions, which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books."

The editor then comments as follows: "We quote this now to note how deeply seated in the human mind is the impression that religion is some how or other to play a most important part in man's destiny in the hereafter. It is too often the case that men attaining eminence as statesmen, orators, poets and humorists, become oblivious of the claims of religion during the active engagements of life; but death in many cases changes this. They do not like to die without saying something in commendation of religion; and their friends do not like to transfer their names to the catalogue of the dead wholly disconnected from religion and the immortal hopes it inspires. Charles Dickens is not in this isolated case. The history of every religion but little appreciated in life, yet respected in dying moments, is a too common history; and not alone among those who attain to eminence, but among all classes of society. Happy is he who shall avoid the error by an active life in the interests of religion, and whose dying experiences will demand no change either in faith or practice.

PERSONAL.

It gives the *Advocate* pleasure to note that Rev. B. F. Sawhill has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Western Seaman's Friend Society, for the Pittsburgh District, including South Western Pennsylvania, South Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. He is well known throughout the Pittsburgh District, and his appointment will, no doubt, find a cordial reception in his work.

CATHOLIC.

THE DIVINITY AND INFALLIBILITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Last week the *Catholic* attempted to show the origin of what it styles "our modern Christianity, and this week it devotes a couple of columns in proof of the divine origin and infallible nature of the "mother church." We quote the concluding sentences: The Catholic church is united in faith to-day as she was at the first Council in Jerusalem; she has examined and condemned almost every possible error against the Christian doctrine, as in the beginning delivered; she has developed that doctrine, as man is developed from the child, without self-contradiction in a single point; she has passed through ages of persecution and prosperity, of intelligence and barbarism, and remained unshaken, unchanged and elsewhere. Fifth day—Protestantism and Romanism. Sixth day—Christianity and civil government, including the relations of Church and State, temperance, Sunday laws, &c. Seventh day—Christian missions. Eighth day—Christianity and social evils of all sorts. The invited delegates will number over 2,000, of whom 300 come from Great Britain and Ireland.

The Democrats of Westmoreland county have put in nomination the following ticket: Congress—Henry D. Foster. Prothonotary—John Zimmerman. Clerk of Courts—Joseph Gross. Commissioner—Hugh Egan. Poor House Director—John Knobeloch. Auditor—William S. Naley. Jury Commissioner—Henry Kinsey.

At the primary election on Saturday last, the following nominations were made by the Democracy of Clearfield county: For Sheriff—J. J. Barrett. Prothonotary—A. W. Walters. Commissioner—D. Buck. Jury Commissioner—J. A. Faust. Auditor—D. A. Wise.

One week from next Monday is the day fixed for holding the Republican Primary Elections in Crawford county. By the usages of the party no new candidates can now announce.

The name of Hon. Thomas Van Horne has been submitted to the Republicans of Crawford county as a candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district. Judge Van Horne is a gentleman of culture, ability and sterling integrity, where he will spend the season, in hope of improving his health—a result, however doubtful, much hoped for by all his friends, from the nature of his affliction is not likely to be attained. In the meantime, Col. Scott is acting as President of the road

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to N. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, 1870.

The local money market was rather quiet to-day. The volume of discount business is reported comparatively light, and money seems in good supply for any legitimate wants of trade. The banks and discount houses generally are furnishing liberally their customers, and there is little apprehension of any tightening in money matters in this city.

In New York yesterday the wheat and flour markets were greatly excited. The *World* says: The streets were insane buyers, and their presence in the market led to an active speculation. A further large advance is not improbable. Great Britain, as appears by late cables, is not getting any foreign wheat, except from the United States. The demand at this market for the continent has interrupted her supplies, and she will secure the best of them. But the most important fact is, the falling off of the receipts at the lake ports which, according to the statistics we publish this morning, were, for the week ending June 11, 92,000 bushels Western and 26,000 bushels Canada, reducing the flour to wheat, equal to 309,000 bushels wheat, less than for the corresponding week last year. This, in connection with the increased demand, can hardly be over estimated.

—The *Tribune* says: The passage of the Currency bill for $95,000,000 increase, with the withdrawal of the 3 per cent. certificates, and the redistribution of $25,000,000 of bank capital, has been the theme of discussion in all financial circles, and the opinion is a common, and we have not the least doubt a correct one, that if the currency is inflated $50,000,000, as proposed by the bill just passed the House, that within sixty days after it is issued nine-tenths of the $50,000,000 will be on deposit in the banks in this city, and consequently will be worth from 3 per cent. down to 0 on call. If all the bank capital with all the bank circulation, and to which the $350,000,000 of greenbacks, were in Illinois, Louisiana and Missouri to-day, there would be no more money among the people there than they have now. It is the opinion of some of our most sensible financiers that $11 per capita is as much money as is needed for a healthful conditing of business and trade. This is the basis of values in the country. The banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia had on deposit, June 4 and 6, $1,150,135,000. These banks could not dispose of at least $50,000,000, and then have money enough left to make it worth from 5 to 5 per cent. on call. We regard the passage of the inflation bill in the House as a misfortune. Money, like water, will not run up hill to level. This is a law in finance, as it is a law in nature, and Congress might as well undertake to equalize a quantity of water in the cellars of towns of New England as to equalize the circulation of the currency in all the States.

—The government bond market was weaker to-day, and depressed apparently in sympathy with gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112½	112	112½
U. S. Bonds '82	112½	112	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '68	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Railroad	92½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The Wall street railway stock market was somewhat excited to-day when Erie began to advance. It has sold down this week to 21½, and to-day was sold up to 22¾. The public generally think that the clique are able to place this long neglected and deemed worthless stock up to 75 or 80. With a corner in the stock the point is by no means an impossibility. There are scores of persons who will buy this stock in preference to any other, because it is speculative and fluctuating.

—The following sales, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 17, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	200½	200½	199¾	199½	199¾	
N. J. Central	109½					
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	24½	24¼	
Harlem			145½			
Reading	108¾	109	108¾	109	108¾	108
Michigan Central					124	
Michigan Southern	100¾	100¾	99¾	100	100	
Illinois Central			141¾		141½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			89¾		89¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Do preferred			92¾		92¾	
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½	124½	
St. Paul	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
St. Paul preferred	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Toledo and Wabash		82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Do preferred	75		75			
Fort Wayne	96¾	97	96¾	97	96¾	
Chicago and Alton	117½	118¼			118¼	
Ohio and Miss	40¾	41¼	41	41¼	41¼	
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾			84¾	
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾	43¾	44	44	
Adams Express						cent
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15¾			16	
American M. U. Express		15¾			16¼	
United States Express		45¾			46¾	
Gold	113½	113½	112½	112½	112½	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200¾	199½		¼
N. J. Central	109¾			
Erie	23½	24¼	¾	
Harlem	145½			
Reading	108¾	108		¾
Michigan Central	124	124		
Michigan Southern	100¾	99¾		1
Illinois Central	141¾	141½		¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾		
Chicago and Northwestern	84½	84¾	¼	
Do preferred	92¾	92¾		
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124½	¼
St. Paul	68¾	68¾	68¾	
St. Paul preferred	83	83¼	83¼	¼
Toledo and Wabash	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Do preferred	75	75		
Fort Wayne	96¾	97		¼
Chicago and Alton	117½	118¼		¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¼	41	¼
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾		
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾	43¾	¾
Adams Express				cent
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15¾		
American M. U. Express		15¾		
United States Express		45¾		
Gold	113½	113½	112½	112½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market in some respects exhibited considerable excitement, particularly in relation to breadstuffs. Holders are firm and not anxious to sell round lots, for the best of all reasons they could not be replaced at the same figures. The stock on hand is not a large one, neither was the receipts anything to boast of. Since our last 720 barrels was the amount. The reports from New York and Chicago are somewhat conflicting. There can be no question as to who the market favors—a large foreign demand is promised—but will, however, take time to decide that question. Those mills are purchasing all the good wheat they can get. Prices are firm and tending upward. All things considered the market presents a cheering appearance for holders. Several Mills shipped to Philadelphia 6 barrels of flour this week. Groceries—the market was steady, with a good trade demand. This, however, has been the situation of the market for some time, and from present indications is likely to continue for some time; and why not? When groceries can be obtained here at Eastern prices, why go East? There is limit to freightsaved by purchasing in this market, and it we are to judge by the orders daily received it would seem pretty evident that country merchants have made the discovery. Bacon and Provisions—We can report a good jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were small: 9 tierces bacon and 15 tierces tied beef. The stock on hand is small, and will soon need replenishing if the daily transactions are to be taken as a criterion. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Sales as follows: Pearls, 10 to 20 casks, at the following: common 8 cent., 9¼@9¾; refined, 10 @ cent., 10¾@10¾; sales of a small way were made at the following: Leach 7½@7¾; pearl 9¾@9¾.

BUTTER—Prices have generally touched the west point. The receipts, except by wagon, were 10 packages. Choice roll was in better demand, from having more in numerous. The extreme rates were likable for good to prime roll; very solid at 18@20 ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small lots.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was less active. Prices were weak with a downward tendency. Sales were reported at 29@30c ₱ doz. If being doubtful whether a large lot would bring that figure; Sales: Shaffer & Bailey's 40 ₱; chemical olive 75@c No. 1 rosin 35@.

FRUIT—Green: Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5¾c; No. 3 5¾@5¾c; No. 2 6@6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 25@6 50; half barrels 10 lbs at $3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Sales of apples being very weak. Sales were reported at 7@7½c. Prices are exclusive Sales: parcel 10c. Blackberries 12@13c. Pitted cherries 28@29c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; since our last 261 boxes were received. Offering small a little weak holders would no doubt make concessions in order to sell a round lot. We quote sales in a regular way of Ohio Factory at 14c; Ohio Goshen 14½c; Hamburg 12½@13c.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and current sales at the following rates: Mackerel, No. 1 $25@28 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16@18; large fat No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. Herrings—Scaled No. 2 $2 25; No. 1 $3. Lake herring $4 10; Baltimore herring $2 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ₱ ₱.

GLASS AND PUTTY—Window, 1½ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 1½ cans $3 25; 1 pt cans, $5 00 per dozen.

HOMINY—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 1½@1¾c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—The market was very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@ 95c ₱ doz, and by retail at 10@12½c ₱ pound.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand; sales range from 1½@1¾c ₱ bushel.

LARD OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. We are reported sales at 75@80c ₱ gallon.

LARD—The market was steady, but not very active. We are reported sales at 9½@9¾c ₱ ₱. No. 1 at 9¼@9¾; No. 2 at 8½@8¾c per gallon. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

RYE FLOUR—The market exhibited more business. We are reported sales in a regular way at 5@5¼c ₱ bbl. The stock on hand is not large.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in moderate request at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. The supply of old is pretty well exhausted. A prime article of Lake Shore Peachblows would bring 70@75c ₱ bushel.

VEGETABLES—Green peas $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush; cucumbers 25@75c ₱ doz; radishes $1 00 ₱ bbl; cabbages $4 00 ₱ bbl.

STRAW BOARD—The receipts are liberal, sales at 7½@10c ₱ box in quantity.

CHERRIES—Offerings light, sales were made at $2 50@3 00 for Cleveland Wine.

LIME—The market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $2 for Cleveland White Lime. $1 90 for Eastern ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good demand. This, however, has been the situation of the market for some time. The tendency is upwards; holders generally willing to large lots at present. The receipts since our last were 720 barrels. We are reported sales at the following: From store and mills for favorite brands. The mill retailers in bbls: XXX $7 00@7 50, and XX $6 40; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40; extra family $6 00, extra $5 50; sales of the same grades in sacks at 30c ₱ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 50@6 00. Low grades quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Missouri and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $7@ 7 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are wanted by buyers, and under prudence in the market led to an active speculation. A further large advance is not improbable. Great Britain, as appears by late cables, is not getting any foreign wheat, except from the United States. The demand at this market for the continent has interrupted her supplies, and she will secure the best of them. But the most important fact is, the falling off of the receipts at the lake ports which, according to the statistics we publish this morning, were, for the week ending June 11, 92,000 bushels Wheat and 26,000 bushels Canada, reducing the flour to wheat, equal to 309,000 bushels wheat, less than for the corresponding week last year. This, in connection with the increased demand, can hardly be over estimated.

—The *Tribune* says: The passage of the Currency bill for $95,000,000 increase, with the withdrawal of the 3 per cent. certificates, and the redistribution of $25,000,000 of bank capital, has been the theme of discussion in all financial circles, and the opinion is a common, and we have not the least doubt a correct one, that if the currency is inflated $50,000,000, as proposed by the bill just passed the House, that within sixty days after it is issued nine-tenths of the $50,000,000 will be on deposit in the banks in this city, and consequently will be worth from 3 per cent. down to 0 on call. If all the bank capital with all the bank circulation, and to which the $350,000,000 of greenbacks, were in Illinois, Louisiana and Missouri to-day, there would be no more money among the people there than they have now. It is the opinion of some of our most sensible financiers that $11 per capita is as much money as is needed for a healthful conditing of business and trade. This is the basis of values in the country. The banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia had on deposit, June 4 and 6, $1,150,135,000. These banks could not dispose of at least $50,000,000, and then have money enough left to make it worth from 5 to 5 per cent. on call. We regard the passage of the inflation bill in the House as a misfortune. Money, like water, will not run up hill to level. This is a law in finance, as it is a law in nature, and Congress might as well undertake to equalize a quantity of water in the cellars of towns of New England as to equalize the circulation of the currency in all the States.

—The government bond market was weaker to-day, and depressed apparently in sympathy with gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112½	118
U. S. Bonds '82	112	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '68	111½	111½
10-40s	108½	108½
Gold	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Railroad	92½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The Wall street railway stock market was somewhat excited to-day when Erie began to advance. It has sold down this week to 21½, and to-day was sold up to 22¾. The public generally think that the clique are able to place this long neglected and deemed worthless stock up to 75 or 80. With a corner in the stock the point is by no means an impossibility. There are scores of persons who will buy this stock in preference to any other, because it is speculative and fluctuating.

—The following sales, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 17, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	200½	200½	199¾	199½	199¾	
N. J. Central	109¾					
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	24½	24¼	
Harlem			145½			
Reading	108¾	109	108¾	109	108¾	108
Michigan Central					124	
Michigan Southern	100¾	100¾	99¾	100	100	
Illinois Central			141¾		141½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			89¾		89¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Do preferred			92¾		92¾	
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½	124½	
St. Paul	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
St. Paul preferred	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Toledo and Wabash		82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Do preferred	75	75				
Fort Wayne	96¾	97	96¾	97	96¾	
Chicago and Alton	117½	118¼			118¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¼	41	41¼	41¼	
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾			84¾	
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¾	43¾	44	44	
Adams Express						cent
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15¾			16	
American M. U. Express		15¾			16¼	
United States Express		45¾			46¾	
Gold	113½	113½	112½	112½	112½	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

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BUTTER—Prices have generally touched the west point. The receipts, except by wagon, were 10 packages. Choice roll was in better demand, from having more in numerous. The extreme rates were likable for good to prime roll; very solid at 18@20 ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small lots.

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LARD OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. We are reported sales at 75@80c ₱ gallon.

LARD—The market was steady, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We report sales at $10, 1½@1¾c ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 55@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

TESTIMONIAL—Receipts of Pianist Hydraulics at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Market steady but not very active. We are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@ 9c, and country at 6½@6¾c ₱ ₱.

COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels at $1 06@1 15.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $9@10 ₱ bbl; common was very dull.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the quotations: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50@2 75; 3-hoop ₱ doz $3 00@3 25; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 00; No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales range from $6 00@6 50 ₱ bag.

HAY—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at $16@17 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 58@59c ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled and prices irregular in some respects. The sales were: Oats 1,425 sacks; rye 150 sacks; barley 200 sacks; wheat 200 sacks; corn 1,000 sacks. Wheat is held firmly; sales of red winter at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bush, for July, at 26½c. Spot lots close at 26½c.

OIL CITY, June 17.—The market was again quiet with sales at $1 20 for regular; $1 21 for 46 gravity for lower creek; Oil City delivery nominally $1 20@1 25.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Market dull; prices nominal at 1½@1¾c for crude; 26½c refined; and X $6 40; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40; extra family $6 00, extra $5 50; sales of the same grades in sacks at 30c ₱ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 50@6 00. Low grades quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Missouri and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $7@ 7 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are wanted by buyers, and under prudence in the market led to an active speculation. A further large advance is not improbable. Great Britain, as appears by late cables, is not getting any foreign wheat, except from the United States. The demand at this market for the continent has interrupted her supplies, and she will secure the best of them. But the most important fact is, the falling off of the receipts at the lake ports which, according to the statistics we publish this morning, were, for the week ending June 11, 92,000 bushels Wheat and 26,000 bushels Canada, reducing the flour to wheat, equal to 309,000 bushels wheat, less than for the corresponding week last year. This, in connection with the increased demand, can hardly be over estimated.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting—Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Co.
Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Desk Room Wanted—J. J.
Duty Company—Pa. St. Meets.
Agent Wanted—S. M. Co.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
Plymouth Church—Rev. R. T. Garretts.
Third Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Glass Partitions for Sale—Commercial.
For St. Louis—Wild Duck and Barges.
Cowgirl—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Business Change—T. J. Blackmore.
Pure Whisky—Wm. H. Holmes.
Hats and Caps—R. H. Palmer.
Wheat and Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Machinery—Phillips, Bro. & Co.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Steel Works for Sale—American Steel Company.
To Railroad Contractors—Wm. J. Baer.
Notice—One Dollar Reward.
Climax Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Goe.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
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Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Excelsior Hall—Plymouth Church Festival.
Military Pic Nic—Washington Infantry.
Opera House—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan List & Co.
Vitalia for the Hair—Paulson's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel & Co.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.
Old Silk Hats Made New—Troupe.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Crackers—Marvin's.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Baking Powder—Dooley & Bro.
Summer Boarding—Beaver Seminary.
Explosions Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Ice Cream—Young's.
Hotel and Refined Room—J. R. Dickey.
Hats—Remaley.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Hats—Goodman & Mackley.
Important Announcement—S. M. Kier & Co.
Brushes, Blacking, &c.—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Drinks—Gilm. Lanhorn.
Tobacco and Segars—A. S. Gilmore.
Cigar Parlor—J. A. Nicholson & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh, Pa., Post-office, for want of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Biddison, J. A., Rock Island, Ill.	3
Dana, Co., H. C., Chicago	3
Hall, John, New York	3
Livingston, R. A., Clark, Pa.	3
Lewis, Janet, Mount Pleasant	3
McKee, Jane, Venango City, Pa.	3
Neely, J. H. Sedge N. X Roads, Pa.	3
Whittier, D., North Lima, O.	3

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT HAZELWOOD.—Rev. Harrison Jones, of Ohio, will preach in the Christian chapel at Hazelwood to-morrow.

COMMON CASES.—There were seventeen common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.—R. G. Dun & Co.: We have received a few copies (in advance) of our July Edition of Reference Book for the Western States. Subscribers having immediate use for the same can obtain by calling or sending to our offices, 55, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—James Boyle, a boy about ten years of age, was arrested yesterday by officer Rivers for stealing a watch from John Brahn, a shoemaker at Minersville. It is alleged that he stole the watch and hid it under the Baltimore and Ohio station and afterwards removed it to his house.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Two boys named Lee Little and Joseph McWilliams, were arrested yesterday and held for a hearing before Mayor Brush on a charge of entering Mr. Hill's house, on Center avenue, last Wednesday, and stealing a revolver and twenty dollars in money. It is alleged that they effected an entrance to the house by climbing into a rear window.

PURE RYE WHISKY.—The attention of druggists and others who desire to purchase pure rye whisky, is called to the advertisement of Mr. W. H. Holmes, of Brownsville, Fa. Mr. Holmes has the largest stock of whisky, bonded and free, in the Monongahela Valley, all of which he warrants to be pure and unadulterated. Many leading druggists buy none other than Holmes's whisky.

PATTI NOTE PAPER.—Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers, stationers, printers and binders, have on hand, at their store, No. 75 Fifth Street, a good supply of the Patti initial note paper and envelopes. They sell one quire of this beautiful paper and envelopes for fifty cents. It has a rose tint, is stamped and perfumed, and is put up in a neat box, with a picture of Patti on the side.

ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND.—ALLEGED FORGER.—Chief of Police Hague arrived in this city yesterday, bringing with him a man who gives his name as John C. Crawford, but whose right name is alleged to be John C. Chestnut. The accused is charged with trying to obtain valuables by representing himself as a member of the firm of Hall, McKee & Co. It is also alleged that he forged the name of that firm to drafts to the amount of $1,700.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Plymouth Church have decided to continue their strawberry festival one evening more, and it will accordingly be held this evening at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny city. In addition to the usual attractions of such a festival, they have opened a shooting gallery, where marksmen can indulge in their favorite sport, and where a splendid rifle is given each evening to the best shot. We bespeak for them a generous support.

GESANG-VEREINS-FROHSINNS.—The pic-nic of this society took place yesterday at Friendship Grove, Nineteenth ward, and there was a large attendance of the members and considerable German citizens of this city. The music was furnished by Toerge's band, and those fond of other amusements including those were accommodated by target shooting and a variety of other amusements. The day was a most pleasant one to all who were so fortunate as to be present.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES.—The constables of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, Pittsburgh, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth wards, Pittsburgh, and the second, Fourth and Fifth wards, Allegheny, on Tuesday, June 21st, and those of the boroughs of Birmingham, Mt. Washington, McKeesport, Versailles, and the townships of Baldwin, Forward, Finley, Jefferson and Mellure on Wednesday, June 22d, 1870.

CHANGE OF MANAGERS.—Thomas L. Clinton, who has recently held the position of Cashier in the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company on Duquesne Way, has succeeded Mr. Garwood as manager of the principal office of the company on Fifth avenue. Mr. Garwood goes to Chicago to take the management of an office there. Mr. Clinton has been connected with the telegraph service since 1853, is thoroughly conversant with all its workings, and is withal a clever and accomplished gentleman.

Elegant Suburban Residence.

A rare opportunity is now offered to those who have been seeking an eligible place in the country, to remove from the heat, noise, and dirt of the city. Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co. offer for rent, upon very favorable terms, an elegant and admirably arranged house, with beautiful grounds, located within fifteen minutes' walk of the city. The property is upon the Perrysville plank road, at present being relaid with new plank, and close upon the line of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, now being extended to its terminus at the Postoffice, Pittsburgh. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and covered with fine forest trees, and, from its location, this property combines more of the advantages of both city and country than any other in the market. Full particulars may be obtained by applying at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s carpet store, 23 Fifth avenue.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The following is an abstract of the collections in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania for the month of May, 1870:

Total collections on spirits	$ 49,691 28
Total collections on tobacco	33,977 70
Total collections on fermented liquors	12,615 68
Total collections on banks and bankers	13,118 45
Total collections on gross receipts	9,818 20
Total collections on sales	2,092 33
Total collections on special tax not elsewhere enumerated	36,282 33
Total collections on license	40,295 15
Total collections on legacies	581 46
Total collections on successions	2,509 59
Total collections on articles in schedule A	712 00
Total collections on gas	4,485 40
Total collections on penalties, &c.	614 00
	$252,967 37

To Our Subscribers.

We shall issue pocket editions of the following States immediately after publication, July book: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin. And the following Territories in one group: Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Our subscribers will also may require the above States in pocket form (who are now using the reference books), will please send in their orders by June 25th, not later, as after that the section of cities where we have offices, as travelers are entitled to. Letters of introduction to branches, and the insertion of cities would unnecessarily swell the book to an inconvenient size. Yours, respectfully, THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, R. G. Dun & Co., Nos. 65, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Geo. W. Brock, Manager.

THE COCHRAN CASE.

How it Will be Decided.

There has been a good deal of curiosity manifested to know how the Court of Common Pleas will decide the application for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against the City Treasurer to compel him to deposit the city funds in the depositaries, as designated by Councils. This curiosity has prompted numerous inquiries, and the legislature has given rise to rumors. From the best information we can gather, we think we are safe in saying that the decision will be in favor of the city—that is, that the act of 1857 will be declared in force, and the resolution of 1870 void. Judge Sterrett will deliver the opinion, which will be concurred in by Judge Collier, while Judge Stowe will dissent. Such a decision would certainly meet the hearty approval of nineteen-twentieths of the tax payers of the city, let the law be as it may, should the Court decide as we have intimated, the Councils will at once take action in reference to the case, and secure to the tax payers the interest to which they are entitled on their surplus funds, and which may be made to yield some $15,000 per annum.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hoffman-Loughran Homicide.

Further Testimony for the Prosecution, Dying Declarations, &c.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

The Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and resumed the examination of witnesses in the case of Nicholas Hoffman, indicted for the murder of Thomas Loughran.

TESTIMONY OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Jacob Metz, sworn—Am a policeman; reside on Pike street, just back of Stephen Hoffman's; was on duty on the night of this occurrence; about ten minutes of three I heard a rap; I was at the corner of Factory and Penn streets; I answered the call and with officer Robert Elliott went down to Steve Hoffman's house; when we reached there I went in and took hold of Steve Hoffman; Elliott went in behind me; Hoffman and Loughran were standing in the middle of the floor; Loughran was bleeding; I took hold of Steve; Elliott went down to Nicholas Hoffman's house; when we reached there I went in and took hold of Steve Hoffman; Loughran was bleeding; I took him out on the pavement; Mrs. Loughran, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Dunean were present; I asked Loughran who done this; he said Nicholas Hoffman; I then went to Nicholas Hoffman's house; when we reached there I went in and took hold of Steve Hoffman; Elliott went down to Steve Hoffman's house; when we reached there I went in and took hold of Steve Hoffman; Loughran was bleeding; I took him out on the pavement; Mrs. Loughran, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Dunean were present; I asked Loughran who done this; he said Nicholas Hoffman; I then went to Nicholas